

JOURNAL

OF THE

BRITISH SOCIETY OF DOWSERS

Vol. IV. No. 25

September, 1939

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BRITISH SOCIETY OF DOWSERS

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OBJECTS OF THE SOCIETY

(a) To encourage the study of all matters connected with the perception of radiation by the human organism with or without an instrument.

(b) To spread information amongst members, by means of a journal, lectures and other means, about the use of dowsing for geophysical, medical and agricultural and other purposes and for tracing objects animate or inanimate.

(c) To keep a register of dowsers for water, minerals, oil, and for other purposes.

RULES OF THE SOCIETY

I.—Membership.

The Society is open to all persons interested in radiation-perception. The Council has power to appoint honorary members.

II.—Subscription.

The subscription is five shillings per annum, or three guineas for a life member.

III.—Management.

The Society will be managed by a Council consisting of a President, who will act as Chairman, and five members, one of whom will act as Treasurer and Secretary.

The President and members will be replaced as necessary by the Council, appointments being confirmed at a General Meeting.

All questions regarding the publication of the journal, lectures, meetings, etc., will be settled by the Council.

Decisions of the Council will be arrived at by correspondence if necessary, the facts being recorded in the Minute Book.

Decisions will be decided by a majority vote, the Chairman having a casting vote.

The Council has power to co-opt other members for special purposes.

IV.—Accounts.

The financial year will be from July 1st to June 30th.

Accounts will be published annually within two months after the end of the financial year.

Accounts will be audited privately.

V.—General Meeting.

A General Meeting will be held annually, and other meetings when considered necessary by the Council.



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NOTICES

Members are reminded that subscriptions for the year July 1st, 1939, to June 30th, 1940, are now due.

* * * * *

The International Congress of Radiesthésie at Liège, held on the occasion of the Water Exhibition to celebrate the opening of the Antwerp-Liège canal, took place from July 7th to 10th.

It was attended by over four hundred people of various nationalities, including three members of this Society. Admirable arrangements had been made by M. Discry, the President, and M. Dallemagne, whilst Baron Delvaux de Fenffe, Honorary Governor of the Province of Liège, had accepted the position of President of Honour and took a keen interest in the proceedings.

The Congress was divided into various sections—Geology, Agriculture, Biology, Military and General. It is hoped to give information on the lectures when the report is issued.

* * * * *

We much regret to record the death of Major Struan Robertson, M.C., who passed away suddenly at Kisumu on April 25th, at the age of 64.

He was a prominent and valued member of the British community in Kenya Colony, and, as a life member of this Society, took a keen and active interest in dowsing in all its various branches.

* * * * *

This is the first number of Volume IV. of the Journal. Copies of printed "Contents" for Volume III. are available and will be sent to any member by the Editor on application.

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Mumetal rods can now be obtained through the Editor at the reduced price of £1 10s. An article on the use of the mumetal rod for depth finding, which was discovered by the late Major Ralph Creyke, was reprinted in the Journal for March, 1939.

* * * * *

Several members have asked the Editor for back numbers of the Journal. The Editor would be greatly obliged if members who do not require their old Journals would return them to him.

Angle rods with swivel handle can be obtained from Messrs. Windley Bros., Crown Works, Chelmsford, for 6s. 6d., post free to any address in England.

* * *
Messrs. Devine and Co., St. Stephen's Road, Old Ford, London, E.3, supply pendulums of whale ivory, with central suspension and cavity for sample, at the price of 6s., and other dowsing instruments.

They also supply whalebone for rods cut to size.

* * *
Pendulums of rosewood can be obtained from the Hon. Secretary at 3s. each, and the Society's badges at 1s.

* * *
Communications for the Editor, and inquiries, should be sent to Colonel A. H. Bell, York House, Portugal Street, London, W.C.2.

THE PHYSICS OF THE DIVINING ROD

THE ABOVE IS THE TITLE OF A BOOK WHICH IS TO BE PUBLISHED SHORTLY, BY TWO MEMBERS OF THE B.S.D., MR. J. CECIL MABY, B.Sc., A.R.C.S., F.R.A.S., AND MR. T. BEDFORD FRANKLIN, M.A., F.R.S.E.

The object of the book is to show by experiments with automatic physical instruments that the dowser's art has a sound physical and physiological basis, and in the light of our results to help him to improve the accuracy of his time-honoured craft. The experiments carried out have shown that the dowsing reaction is caused by both corpuscular and wave radiations, of which the latter are of by far the greater importance to the dowser, and substantiate his claim that "everything radiates."

But wave radiations are commonly capable of showing many characteristics such as phase changes, interference, refraction and polarisation, and the dowsing radiation is no exception to this rule; thus, although the presence of these characteristics is excellent proof of the physical nature of the cause of the dowsing reaction, yet each involves a separate special knowledge and technique, the lack of which in the past has probably been the reason for many of the mistakes which dowsers have made.

Hence, the new technique of dowsing as a physical science requires detailed knowledge of the fundamental principles, and meticulous care and patience, but promises much increased accuracy of results, and by the aid of this book it is hoped that not only will the dowser realise that his art is a science but that he himself, in the practice of it, must be a scientist.

It is not possible in a short space to go into the reasons why everything that differs in kind from its surroundings can be appreciated by the dowser, or to give proofs of the various statements made, for that readers must refer to the book; but it may interest members of the Society and others to know some of the outstanding points that have been covered in our survey of the problem.

A.—Crowbar Test.

The dowsing radiation causes a weakening of muscular strength, and by means of the simple test of finding how high one can raise a heavy bar or weight at arm's length it is possible to show:—

- (1) Whether anyone is a potential dowser or not.
- (2) That the radiation changes in strength from time to time.
- (3) That the dowsing reaction bands change their position from time to time.
- (4) That orientation of the dowser's body changes the strength of the dowsing reaction from underground conductors, but not from conductors in air.
- (5) That the magnetic direction of the conductor, or whether it lies N.-S. or E.-W., has an effect on the dowsing reactions.

Non-appreciation of these last three points has caused many mistakes in the past.

B.—Conductors in Air.

The reaction bands for conductors in air or on the surface of the ground can be found by the dowser in any orientation of his body, but the bands change their position at intervals, and at the same time nodes of reaction on the conductor itself change. If the nodes on a short conductor are at the ends, *i.e.*, separated by the *length* of the conductor, then the bands are at distances away from the conductor *related to its length*; when the nodes move to the quarter and three-quarter length positions, *i.e.*, are separated by *half the length* of the conductor, then the bands are at distances *related to its half length*.

Thus a short metal pipe laid on the ground sometimes has the maximum dowsing reaction immediately over it, at other times on either side of it and at a distance away related to the half length of the pipe. *This is true also for underground streams, except for the fact that the distance of the bands away from the stream depends on its depth and not its length, and probably accounts for many faulty locations.*

The Magnetic direction of the conductor also affects the positions of the nodes on it, and the zones in space around it; a metal rod laid N.-S. normally behaving inversely to one laid E.-W.

C.—Cardinal Rays.

Vertical conductors in air or underground throw out four rays at right angles to one another which are sometimes N.-S.—E.-W., and sometimes N.W.-S.E.—N.E.-S.W., the change taking place at the same time as the nodes and bands change their positions. In either case the rays cross at the conductor itself, and give a useful means of location of an underground vertical pipe, well or borehole.

D.—Conductors Underground.

With underground conductors such as streams, pipes, cables, faults, &c. the magnetic direction and changes of position of the reaction bands affect results as before and in addition the orientation of the dowser's body is now of prime importance, as the radiation is elliptically polarised and the direction of the particular muscle groups he is using in relation to the major axis of the polarisation ellipse decides the strength of his reactions. Also the reaction bands are now separated by distances not related to the length but to the depth of the conductor below ground level, and from their distance apart on the ground some estimate of the depth of the conductor can be made.

E.—Depth Band and Refraction.

A scientific explanation of Major R. Creyke's point depth method (see *B.S.D.J.*, II., 16, and III., 23) is given, and a method of estimating the correction to this depth, which is necessary in stratified ground owing to the different rock strata, is suggested. In the past it has always been difficult to give a correct estimate of depth in stratified ground.

F.—Flow Field and Yield.

A stream produces by virtue of its motion a magnetic flow field which can be measured by the dowser using a suitable technique. The strength of the flow field is related to the yield of the stream in gallons per hour. But owing to the variation in strength from time to time of the dowsing radiation, the flow field of a small stream on a day when the radiation is strong may appear as good as that from a much larger stream when the radiation is weak, and conversely; and this has probably caused many faulty estimates. Means of counteracting this error are given, and a method described for settling the direction of the flow.

* * * * *

These are only some of the outstanding points we have covered in four years' intensive research on the whole problem. An historical survey linking up our work with all previous investigations, and a full explanation of many other points, is given in the book, which we hope will be a mine of information for all interested in dowsing and allied phenomena.

DOWSING IN THE SUB-TROPICS

By A. S. LAURIE

Research has disclosed that the divining rod was used as far back as the XV century. Since the late war tremendous impetus has been given to dowsing, starting in France, from where it has spread to adjoining parts of Europe, where it has become the object of very close study. It is dependent on scientific theories, and with the necessary knowledge in different branches of science the traditional sphere of the rod and the pendulum was bound to acquire a vast and rapid extension. They are being used these days to examine the physical conditions, to diagnose the diseases of human beings, animals, plant life, seeds and soils. Recent experiments carried out, under strict control, leave no room for doubt on this point, so far practical, as well as the scientific aspect, it would be evident the art of dowsing is destined to become invaluable to an ever-increasing population throughout this universe.

The writer will now put forward some curious and striking facts in order to clear away some of the confusion in the minds of people; many of them are officially recorded, others are not, but ample proof can be produced.

About forty-five years ago in Worthing, Sussex, a serious outbreak of enteric occurred due to contamination of a subsoil source of supply of water which was obtained from adjacent to the infirmary. A professional dowser was engaged to locate a new source of supply, and he located one some distance out of the town. In those days the population of Worthing was about 20,000 inhabitants; to-day it is over 60,000, and that source of supply meets all requirements.

In 1919 an estimate was sanctioned by Government for a well, to supplement the supply for a Government settlement at Dhonarchellam, near Kurnool, S. India. A convenient hazardous site was chosen, and after excavating a short depth down tough rock was met with; costly blasting operations were resorted to and the excavation carried down to a considerable depth, and no signs of water appeared. It was evident the estimate would exceed, so the parties in charge of the work requested me to inspect and pass orders. I proceeded there at once, and had the good fortune to meet a friend of mine at Dhonarchellam; he was an excellent dowser, so I induced him to come to our aid. He condemned the site and then endeavoured to locate a spring with his rod. He located one which passed quite adjacent to this excavation, and we fixed a new site just alongside. I gave orders to push on the work in anticipation of Government sanction. An excellent spring was met with at

the depth estimated by my friend, at a little over half the depth of the excavation alongside.

My friend was a keen dowser, who rarely failed to locate springs and earned a great reputation far and wide. Some time later he was transferred to Madras, where his fame had spread. He was approached by the Madras Waterworks engineers, who disbelieved in dowsing, and asked if he would let them test his gift for dowsing in order to remove all doubts they had in their minds. He was quite agreeable, and was taken into the town and asked to locate pipe lines carrying water in different streets. Traps had been set for him, quite unknown to him, the supply being cut off, off and on. He got going with his rod, and seemed to be perplexed at times, due to the traps, but he stuck to his work and located the pipes without difficulty. The engineers were much impressed with the accuracy of his work, particularly at the way he overcame the traps set him.

Some time after this, when I was out on a tour of inspections during a very severe drought, I was surprised to see Indian peasants baling water from shallow excavations, by means of *piccolas*, spread over a wide area, irrigating some lands. I took a stroll out, and on the way I broke a forked twig from a tree, and proceeded to some of these excavations and circled round them holding the twig in my hands as dowsers do. I noticed the twig seemed to develop life and twist in my hands when passing through sectors in my circling movements. The bark peeled off the twig in my hands, my hands developed protruding blood-blisters, and I got quite exhausted. I concluded I must be possessed of the gift, and, realising how invaluable it would be to me in my branch of the Service, which was Engineering, trying to locate subterranean springs, requests for which were constantly coming in, I decided I would take advantage of these endless opportunities and endeavour to develop that gift into a useful art by close study.

I knew practically nothing about dowsing, and trusted my rod to locate springs when opportunities occurred. I made careful notes for reference, and thus gained useful information. The results attained proved very encouraging. I erred at times, and failed to get water in some instances, but in many such instances I proved it was due to the sites I fixed being shifted by parties, and this, of course, upset matters, as was to be expected. Many most amusing stories were concocted against me, which I thoroughly enjoyed, but even so, I stuck to my guns, and felt sure that with patience and long suffering I would get my own back on my adversaries. As time passed by I got to understand my rod, and kind friends sent me some interesting literature, which I studied. I benefited thereby and gained the confidence of people, and brought off some very pleasing results, earning a good reputation. Requests for my services steadily increased.

The year 1929 proved a bad one, for drought spread over a wide area. My services were in great demand, and some interesting events came to pass.

In one instance, in the Malabar District, extensive borings had been made to try and tap a subsoil spring for a Government settlement, but no water was met with. Those responsible for the work had seen fit to ridicule me some time before, and now came my opportunity to get my own back on them. I was glad to have this opportunity, and took advantage of it when I happened to be touring round on inspection.

I succeeded in locating a good spring without the least difficulty in but a short time, and scored a great victory, winning a bet off one of the biggest sceptics. My depth estimate proved dead accurate, and water was reached at considerably less depth than the borings put down. I made a number of converts on this occasion.

Soon after this tour ended, I received an urgent request from the chairman of a small municipality stating that their water supply had reached a critical state, and he begged me to come along and advise him what to do. The town's supply depended on wells. I went over the wells with him and advised him which ones to deepen. He carried out my instructions, and later on informed me that I had prevented a catastrophe.

I am perfectly convinced that if a good dowser had fixed the sites for the wells in that town the trouble would never have risen. There was always shortage of water in most dry seasons, so much so that Government sanctioned an estimate for providing a permanent subsoil water supply shortly after, and I received orders to have the work pushed through. On receipt of the plans and estimates I sent them to the Divisional Officer and asked him to meet me on the site with the plans before starting work. It was the best opportunity I had had to prove the worth of dowsing, which I was anxious to take advantage of. We studied the site plan together on the site and got a hang of things; then I set to work to see what my rod had to impart to my mind regarding the state of affairs below ground level. I got a shock to find it materially differed from the state of affairs made out by the plan. I could only locate one subsoil spring, and it passed outside of the site acquired and was not shown on the plan at all!!

I staked out its course and had it plotted on the survey, sent it to the party who was responsible for the investigations with a covering letter pointing out the discrepancies, and suggested it would be as well if a few more borings were made to remove all doubt. I told him my views were based on dowsing. He appeared very annoyed I should make such proposals on the strength of dowsing operations, which he had absolutely no faith in. I therefore passed orders to get a move on with the

work. Net result, the rod scored a tremendous victory, so much so that my adversary tendered me an implicit apology personally and informed me I had converted him to dowsing.

I was asked another favour by the Deputy Inspector-General of Police much about the same period, in this same small township. He told me the police settlement in this town had been constantly complaining about the lack of water each year, and in spite of many endeavours to try to locate a source, they had failed ignominiously. I proceeded there forthwith, with the District Superintendent, to see if I could achieve success. I was shown a deep excavation for a well which I was told had cost a small fortune and no water materialised. I tried out my rod, and it showed no indications of water. I then got going with my rod, and soon located a spring which passed quite close to this excavation. I fixed a site for a well alongside, estimated the depth at which water ought to be met, which was a trifle over half the depth of the excavation alongside. I told the Superintendent to get a move on and take advantage of the drought. He looked sceptically at me, and expressed surprise at my diagnosis. However, he got a move on, and some weeks later wrote me a letter of hearty congratulations, stating not only had water been struck at the depth I gave but that literally no blasting was found necessary. This was a replica of the Dhonarchellam well, already touched on. These two instances go to show what a few feet distance signifies in fixing the sites for wells and what immense savings can be achieved by dowsing as against haphazard methods.

There was another case brought to my notice away in the remote aboriginal tracts about five marches beyond Kalinghia, in the Ganjam District, where much time had been spent making borings for a new Government Settlement where a large site had been acquired. The old site had to be abandoned, as the inhabitants had suffered very serious losses from malaria, black-water and other fell diseases. The borings proved a hopeless failure. I was glad to have this opportunity to try and afford relief, and again I met with great success and overcame a serious situation. Water was met with much less down than the depths to which the borings had been taken.

Not long after achieving this success, I was offered an honorarium of five hundred rupees (£37 10s.) by Government if I would undertake the investigation of a subterranean source of water supply for the Vizagapatam Town and Harbour extension, as the existing supply was very inadequate. I acknowledged the honour paid me with grateful thanks, and had to refuse it because professional etiquette forbade me to do professional dowsers an unkind act, seeing that dowsing was their very source of life, and I do not believe "any dowser worthy of repute"

would have undertaken the investigation at such an absurd offer!

In 1932, I spent a holiday in Newport, Fife, when I came into touch with a farmer who complained bitterly "about the time and money he had wasted" in trying to locate a water supply pipe line and a pot drain on the farm he had leased. He said the owner of the farm had no idea where they were, and, worse still, there was no survey to guide him. He had no faith in dowsing, he said, when someone suggested I be approached in the matter, so I took this opportunity to see if I could not make a convert of him and a few others present. I had no difficulty in locating both of them in but a few minutes' working, much to their utter surprise. In the case of the pot drain, it was not carrying any water. It corresponded to a hollow below ground level and my rod located it quite easily.

In 1933, I spent a morning going over a large field which I was thinking of converting into paddocks for livestock, and wanted to get some idea if water could be located conveniently on it. I located three springs, and in each instance my rod behaved in a manner I could not account for. On considering things, I concluded a dyke stretched across the field and I located it, I thought, but was not sure of my diagnosis as there was no indication of it on the surface. Some time after, an officer of the Geological Survey spent some weeks on my farm on survey work, and we got to know each other well. One day, we met on this field and I remembered the episode just mentioned, so I asked him to look up his survey and let me know if my diagnosis was correct. Later on, he told me it was not shown thereon, but, he said, he would investigate it, as he was interested. He informed me later I was quite right, and thanked me for putting him on the scent of it. It now finds a place on the latest geological survey.

A matter of interest cropped up one day when an old friend of mine came and spent a few days with me. He was very interested in dowsing and had an excellent knowledge of plants of all kinds. I told him I had read an article from which it seemed possible to diagnose poisonous from non-poisonous plants with the rod or the pendulum, so he went out and collected a number of plants and brought them along. I picked out those which I recognised, and he asked me to see if I could diagnose the rest of them. I had a try at it, and separated them into two groups—poisonous and non-poisonous—and he went through them and said I had diagnosed them correctly.

In 1935, a number of us spent a very cheery Easter up in the Vumba, where I did some water divining for friends of mine. There were many sceptics amongst them who saw fit to pass uncalled for remarks. In order to convince them of the truth in dowsing, I got them to bury different metals unknown to

me, and I said I would endeavour to locate them and identify each of them. Eight items were buried, consisting of gold, silver, copper and nickel. I located and identified all of them.

On one occasion, my farm manager brought me a packet of powder stating the label had been lost and he did not know what it was. To look at it, it might have been anything. Out of curiosity, I set to work to try and diagnose it with the help of my rod and pendulum. They both indicated the same radiation, and on checking up with a book of reference I made it out to be copper. Later in the day, he came and asked me if I had diagnosed it. I said it appeared to be copper sulphate. He exclaimed "Of course it is, now you mention it; I remember it is so."

In 1929 I had the good fortune to get into touch with a dowser—a man with a sound knowledge of science—and was put through a severe test by him. He told me very many people come to him, believing they possess the gift of dowsing, but that when he tests them many prove utter failures; so he expressed a wish to test me.

The first test was to diagnose the contents of a number of non-transparent glass-stoppered bottles which contained fresh and sea water, the bottles were all numbered and contents noted. I diagnosed the contents of each correctly. He next spread a number of sheets of paper and hid a gold ring under one of them and asked me to locate it, and I did so. Next he placed the ring under a sheet of paper and asked me to come forward to that sheet immediately after he removed the ring from under it. I did so and in spite of the ring not being there my rod indicated it was there. I was asked to explain matters. I expressed the opinion it must be due to aura or emanations left behind after the ring was removed. He agreed with this view. He informed me different metals left emanations for different periods of time, and I checked up with different metals and found it was so. I mentioned to him that in my studies dealing with metals I found different metals had different, what I called, wave-lengths; this was something new to him, and on testing them out he found it was so.

The last test he put me to was to diagnose the contents of a conglomerate of four different metals he had prepared himself; he said no one had diagnosed it aright. Following on some advice he had given me, I tackled it very carefully and diagnosed all four metals correctly, much to his surprise and mine too, I don't mind admitting. Do these few items just touched on go to prove that the dowser's art depends on scientific theories very similar to those which account for wireless telegraphy? Men of science who are studying dowsing closely are of this opinion. I could mention many other things which have come to pass in my dowsing experiences which convince me more than ever that it is so; time alone will prove it no doubt.

What comfort and happiness the writer has derived from the application of his rod and pendulum on his farm are worthy of record ; it should be an incentive to everyone to seek the advice of dowers and reap similar benefits, which are so many.

When the writer bought this farm he had settled on passing away his days of twilight interesting himself with agriculture and soil conservancy problems—a life's work. The farm was in a derelict state, consequently there was lack of water everywhere. Water for household purposes was procured from stagnant, insanitary pools, and had to be carried long distances in empty paraffin tins. It had to be boiled, a matter which was left to the tender mercies of niggers with the mentality of apes ! There was not one well anywhere on the farm.

Now the farm is the envy of everybody for miles around, producing two blades of grass where but one grew with difficulty before.

Sites for nine wells were fixed with the help of the rod ; in seven instances water was met at the exact depths estimated ; in one case the estimated depth was exceeded by 3ft. 6in. ; and one site was abandoned, as very foul air was met with, which made work positively dangerous working under ordinary conditions. Six of the wells are located on high, well-drained lands in different parts of the farm, and how my livestock must bless the rod for giving them so much water ? They have not to trudge a mile or two, on empty bellies, when dead tired after hard work, as is so common on most farms !

I often wonder I am alive still after drinking filth for so many years. How many poor unfortunate people, living as I used to do, passed away due to Bilharzia and other fell diseases, and how many still suffer from this cause and spend fortunes in the way of medical fees—" It's an ill wind that blows nobody any good."

Thanks to my rod an excellent well now finds a place alongside of my homestead. It is fitted up with a pump and connected up with the house, and a nice hot and cold water system laid on and what a blessing it is—it supplies hundreds of people on the farm, with little or no effort to themselves as in days of yore, and they bless me for this state of affairs.

There was an old cattle-dipping tank on the farm ; it was built in a very remote part of the farm near the river in order to make sure of water all the year round. As such it could not be conveniently kept a close watch over. As a result I lost 53 head of valuable trek oxen one day from arsenical dip poisoning, the result being my crops suffered tremendously that year ; the loss I entailed was colossal. Now, thanks to my rod, a good spring was located alongside my manager's house, a well has been put down and a pump rigged up, which pumps the water into a measuring trough alongside, and it empties directly into

the dipping tank adjacent to it so we know very accurately how much water is being added and how much dip to add to bring up the strength of the dipping tank. It takes about three-quarters of an hour to get cattle dipped ; a few minutes is spent replenishing the dip with water, and all danger of losing stock is done away with. Formerly it took the best part of half a day to dip cattle along, and as for replenishing the dip, a number of hands spent many hours carrying water about 200 yards in paraffin tins. What a perpetual waste of time and labour it used to be ! We reckon, at a low estimate, thanks to the rod, an annual saving of £25 has resulted : yet this is not all.

In tropical and non-tropical countries wise agriculturists grow large areas under sorghums as food for man and beast and as catch crops for destroying pernicious weeds, which take such a very heavy toll of some crops, *e.g.*, the witch weed, which destroys maize. In S. India alone over 5,000,000 acres are put down to Kaffir corn. Some of the sorghums can be deadly poisonous to livestock, such as Kaffir corn, amercane and Sudan grass during some stages of growth, and when weather conditions are unfavourable they develop prussic acid in their stems and foliage in appreciable quantities. This occurs when they are in their early stages of growth, and again when droughts set in, causing them to wilt. There is danger when they recover after the wilt and put forward fresh growths ; and yet again when they are mowed down for fodder when matured and they throw out fresh stools : this new growth is often deadly poisonous. It seems strange to think the illiterate Indians have realised these dangers for ages past, and have their effective remedies if the cases are dealt with promptly. Yet civilised agriculturists have only quite recently become aware of the danger, and even scientists, too. Here I might mention, should livestock get access to such crops and show signs of poisoning, they should be drenched with milk or sugar and water immediately. If taken in time this treatment is wonderfully effective. To overcome all possible danger my rod and pendulum are a very great stand-by. I study the radiations given off by such crops on the lands and, if they are unfavourable, orders are given to keep stock well away, but if the radiations are favourable, the stock is let in to feed on them. I have another simple test—a rough one but none the less very useful : I check up my dowsing results with it, and, so far, I am glad to say, I have not had one instance of cattle showing signs of poisoning.

Scientists in France have satisfied themselves that the rod and pendulum are most helpful in diagnosing whether soils contain the necessary plant food such as phosphates, lime, &c., for crops, also when plant growth is at its height of perfection for converting into hay or fodder. It is not claimed that this method will ever supersede chemical analysis, but a preliminary analysis of

soils by dowsing is sufficient to put one on one's guard. This ought to induce one to think about sending samples along to be chemically analysed which otherwise might not have entered one's mind. It appears also if seeds are planted on soils the radiations of which tally with one another, good crops materialise, but not otherwise. In other words, it seems care should be taken to plant seeds on lands the radiations of which tally with one another and are of good quality respectively. I am not quite sure on the points now raised, but hope to get enlightenment shortly.

Very efficient scientific dowsers in France cannot only locate subsoil springs with dead accuracy, they can estimate discharges very accurately, and can give one a very fair analysis of the water, and, if it is contaminated, they can trace out the source of contamination. This has been actually proved.

All the evidence now put forward by the writer in this article ought to convince everybody that, as a matter of ordinary prudence, they should always consult dowsers when matters concerning water supplies arise, particularly for town supplies, factories and other important universal uses. In important cases it is as well to summon a second dowser in consultation, the same as one would summon a second doctor in the case of a serious operation, and if the advice of a geologist can also be availed of at the same time, success ought to be assured without a doubt.

An eminent scientist, working in conjunction with proved dowsers over an extended period, has recently written: "Scientific dowsing is, indeed, a subject of unusual complexity and scope, to appreciate which would necessitate the study of several text books, or a full course of university lectures. Of late years it has received substantial support of scientific investigation" such as should serve, once and for all, to remove all further doubts in the minds of people—"specially scientists." This bears out exactly what the late Sir William Barrett predicted about fifteen years back. It is a very great pity some scientists still persist in holding dowsers up to derision without just cause. If they will not take the trouble to study the subject, as other eminent scientists have done with such wonderful results following on, then the least one expects of them, which ordinary decency and professional etiquette ought to have taught them, is that they keep silent and do not put back the hands of the "dowsing clock," which is undoubtedly destined to a great future!

Water is the most important natural resource of the whole universe, and the most vital factor relating to all life—"without it nothing lives." Lack of water shows itself more markedly in tropical and sub-tropical countries, and it is in these parts where prospecting for water by dowsing or geophysical methods has of late become "all the fashion" because of the dereliction

brought about by "man the destroyer" in his hunger for wealth—land and gold! Both these methods of prospecting are deserving of the closest study and encouragement. Those prospecting for water need to have a sound knowledge of geological science, and for oil a sound knowledge of its characteristics and behaviour. In the case of medical dowsing one needs a sound knowledge of medical science, and so on. It is lack of knowledge in these necessary branches of science which accounts for so many failures on the part of dowsers in the past, and for this reason it would seem the late Sir William Barrett advocated that men of science and dowsers join hands and work together; in other words adopt "co-ordinated measures, in which there is much sound sense." If only all governments adopted co-ordinated measures in endeavouring to restore Nature's balance, some very material good would soon materialise; it will not be attained by a single engineering feat, and that, too, on the part of inexperienced engineers—amateur engineers totally lacking in the necessary qualifications—nor by acting on the advice of unqualified budding experts, which is being put into effect in most parts of Africa.

So long as this very serious sad state of affairs continues "galloping consumption of the earth," or sub-aerial denudation must grow worse and worse, and the time will come—remote it may seem yet very clearly discernible—when our kin having wasted its greatest inheritance, will fade away off the face of the earth because of the ruin it has wantonly established.

The future for dowsers becomes brighter and brighter day by day. Who knows, they may yet be the salvation of the whole universe. Failing this, there will be no other hope!

LOST PROPERTY

By GLADYS BARRACLOUGH

Most of us at some time or other have been concerned with "lost property." I have applied my dowsing sometimes to this particular field, and my experiments and attempts may be of interest to others.

We are all familiar with the use of samples. The water diviner rarely uses one because the human body, being 75 per cent. water, the sample is inseparable from the dowser: he carries it automatically.

Samples are used as amplifiers and are generally accepted as of practical value to the dowser. In the finding of lost property, circumstances generally fall so as to make a sample unobtainable. Therefore, in the attempts related below, I have used no amplifying aid of any sort to establish a connection.

This pre-supposes a psychic basis according to most people, but since samples *are* only amplifiers, then all foundational dowsing ability must be psychic. Is the homing pigeon exercising psychic ability in sensing the direction of its cote, or has M. Lakhovsky uncovered the true reason—the three receiving planes of the ear formation, each one of which is at right angles to the other two? Are we, then, no more psychic than our wireless sets, but, having arms, can demonstrate through change of muscle tone the waves we receive through ear formation and our natural aerial the backbone?

I hope scientists will presently be able to attribute to the dowser merely extra sensitivity of perfectly natural physical formations, able to deal with physical laws little understood at present, and not set us apart as a slightly abnormal group.

I believe that a factor essential to success in the form of dowsing I am dealing with, is the faculty of mentally excluding other radiations without at the same time undue concentration on the objective. Concentration, I believe, is apt to make the reflex muscles too tense.

As can be expected, personal possessions are usually easy to find, probably because the subconscious mind is perfectly aware where the lost property was last contacted, though the memory of it has failed. However, other people's possessions which have never been seen or touched by the dowser are in another class, and seem to me to be analogous to map dowsing. In both cases, mental contact with the objective is through an intermediate relationship.

A map is the proportionate symbol of the locality in which the objective lies: it is originated by a second mentally. The description of a lost article by a second person is essential to its finding, and stands in somewhat the same relationship to the dowser as a map. However, there is no personal contact with

the originator of the map. I have not yet tried to work from a written description; this would eliminate personal contact and would be an interesting experiment.

My successes in map dowsing have been moderate. In my last attempt I endeavoured to formulate a technique that did not depend on this unknown psychic faculty, which I am inclined to believe tends to fluctuate. I got some results, enough to encourage me to develop it further, and later I will give my findings.

I have had some definite successes in finding lost property, and some I might call near successes. I relate them in the hope that others will try also and help to disclose new facts.

The first lost property I located was a pair of my own eye-glasses. Just before going out for the evening they were discovered missing. Standing in the middle of our dining room, the pendulum swung towards the left of the fireplace, the opposite end of the swing towards a blank wall. On changing my position in the room I obtained a new line of direction: the two lines converged towards the fireplace. As the line crossed over a sofa, the family pounced on this as a logical place: cushions were removed and hands thrust down that trap between spring seat and sides—no glasses. The carpet was next thoroughly searched, over and under. I again attempted new lines of direction with the same result. Left of the fireplace. My family decided either I was hopeless as a dowser or I had flung my glasses with some papers into the fire and no evidence remained. I produced a spare pair, and we went out without wasting any more time. On returning I went to poke the fire, my foot accidentally touched a trivet standing on the left side, my lost glasses fell off it. The direction given by pendulum was correct after all. They were under my very nose, but since the rims were flesh coloured they were completely camouflaged lying on the perforated brass top of the trivet.

My next loss was the fountain pen with which I am now writing—a favourite of mine and a most inconvenient loss. I remembered using the pen, looking up an old address and noting it down, and could not remember using my pen after that. I tried with both rod and pendulum, standing in the middle of the room. A very consistent direction led me to a writing desk and distinctly to the right upper part. I searched thoroughly, not once but many times, and on different days. Five months later Christmas was approaching, and my husband offered to replace the pen. But with a dowser's firm respect for rod and pendulum I said "Give me something else, for I still believe I shall find it." Two days before Christmas my husband suddenly said: "What was the direction you claimed for that lost pen." I naturally exclaimed "You've found it." But he insisted on a new demonstration, with the same result, right side of desk. He then drew out an old and battered address book, with very loose leaves.

The pen was well lodged in the centre. I had taken out the book many times, but had not thought of either shaking it, or testing the drawer holding it away from the desk. I recite this deplorable slackness in carrying through a search as a warning to others.

I find the locating of lost articles with which I am totally unfamiliar a fascinating pastime. In three successful cases, I was in a new locality for the first time, and have only recently noted this. It is very likely an advantage, as it may help to eliminate preconceived ideas.

I was a guest in a country house for the first time : we arrived in the early afternoon, and half-an-hour before tea my hostess demanded the key of the garden shed from her husband. The gardener always made this over to him on leaving. No key was forthcoming, and my host was sure he had not been given it. There was naturally some argument, and, producing my pendulum, I said I hoped to clear the matter. I then realised I had never seen the wanted key. However, I went and stood in front of the shed and thrust the point of my pendulum into the keyhole, whilst my hostess gave me details of the key.

The pendulum swung clearly in a line between house and shed. When I enquired where the gardener lived, they pointed along the line indicated by the pendulum. Secretly hoping I was right, I declared the gardener had the key. Five minutes after we had sat down to tea the gardener's boy arrived on his bicycle. "My father is sorry, madam ; he took the key home by mistake." Since then I have successfully located three lost articles in the same house, and within about ten minutes each time.

My next finding was more exact. My son was staying with friends at a newly acquired cottage. We went down to see them for the day, and had no sooner arrived than my son said "I've lost my aeroplane, mummy ; come and find it, please." I protested I had never seen the thing, but with flattering insistence he said ; "Oh, you can find it ; bring your rod along."

I was given minute details of size, type and colour of the toy. He said he had been flying it in a large, open field behind the cottage. The adjoining field was covered with ripe corn, a thick bramble hedge and some trees between them. He believed the plane hit one of the trees in flight and had come down somewhere near it. I tried with my rod, and got a strong reaction near a tree ; but about ten feet away from the one indicated by him. I stated that I may be getting water or any other reactions, but he pressed me to continue. We hunted for about a quarter-of-an-hour, but could find no trace of the place. After grovelling about amongst the prickles, he demanded, "Do tell me where to look—above my head or low down." I tried again. "The rod turns down a little below waist level." I replied.

Getting a bit weary myself, I asked if he was sure it had not flown through the trees into the cornfield. I was standing at

the last place of reaction with my back toward the corn. I turned on my heel and took two paces forward: my rod turned sharply down, and just in front of me was the missing plane, tilted thigh-high in the corn.

I was frankly somewhat surprised and delighted to have located the exact spot, but my son takes dowsing for granted, and lately has himself found things in the same manner. He was once tested by his father, who doubted his ability. He hid a pair of scissors in a large room under a curtain. The boy found them within five minutes. Yet there were quite a number of steel tools and nails in various places in that room. So he also must have the eliminative faculty I feel is necessary for this type of dowsing. My son has this term demanded a pendulum to take to school "To find things I leave about."

I have another apt pupil, a schoolboy friend of my son's. He also can "find things." He traced on a map the direction taken by two schoolfellows whilst on a walk. One of them had lost his keys. The young dowser got reactions at two spots—one much stronger than the other—and told the boy to go and look first at the strongly indicated spot. The keys were there.

I have tried two or three times to find objects deliberately hidden as a test, but only with moderate success. I think it is possible that I am deflected by the spectators' mental consciousness of the position of the article, or merely from self-consciousness and the wish to achieve. I usually get the direction, but have often been a foot or more out in the exact position.

I always turn towards North when operating, as I feel it increases my sensitivity.

If this particular faculty depends entirely on the psychic sense, why should any dowsing instrument be necessary? One should get a conviction of direction, as some clairvoyants undoubtedly do. I cannot say I think or feel anything at all. I merely endeavour to keep my mental faculties suspended, not concentrating on the objective particularly, but almost casually watching the rod or pendulum.

Directional sense M. Lakhovsky attributed to the three planes of the ear formation. I notice I have a very large mastoid bone behind the ear; so has my son. Is, therefore, our receiving apparatus large and sensitive? This presupposes a ray intercepted from the objective; undoubtedly, the muscles must respond to some stimulus to give the correct directional swing. Can they only be stimulated by the psychic sense. Is radiation from the object not to be considered. I hope some day not far distant it will be possible to classify dowsers into groups according to their types of response to radiation—and this will make more clear the technique one should employ. At present I feel we are liable to confound our results by mixed methods, and fail when we are most near success.

SOME DOWSING EXPERIENCES

By HELEN M. G. WEDDERBURN-MAXWELL

We first thought anything about water-finding when my husband, the late Major Wedderburn-Maxwell, of Glenlair, asked Mr. H——, factor on a neighbouring estate, to come and find a spring on one of his farms.

Before lunch he was playing with his forked rods—metal ones, if I remember rightly—and said to my husband, "You have a try." To the astonishment of both it proved that my husband had the power—"stronger than I have it," said Mr. H——.

Mr. H—— told us many wonderful and interesting things, and especially that water-finding is by no means the only use of the rods. "Like to like" would be a good motto.

After lunch we went out and he picked a spray from a wayside plant. With that in his hand he walked along, holding the wire over the edge of the path, and whenever he came to the same species of plant the wire dipped in salute, but paid no attention whatever to any other sorts. This I saw myself.

One of our neighbours told us that he wished to test this theory, and one day he asked Mr. H—— to locate the roots of a tree. So, with a leaf of the tree in his hand Mr. H—— walked round it. Presently, puzzled, he said "I can't find any roots on this side," and then his host told him that all the roots on that side had been cut off when they were making drains.

Mr. H—— told us that the wires differentiate between one person and another. He asked his two maid-servants to bring all their gloves, roll up each glove separately inside out, and lay them on the table. He then took one glove in his hand and the wires went down to all the gloves belonging to its owner.

One evening, the owner of the estate of which Mr. H—— was factor asked him to go in after dinner and show some experiments to amuse his shooting party. All the men's caps were collected and he was given one. To his astonishment the wire went down to cap after cap. It turned out that they all belonged to the host's brother, who was staying in the house.

He could follow the track of a fox by "introducing" the wire to a spot where it had been.

I have heard that in the Hartz Mountains they used to track men in this way, but gave it up as the murderer, say, might be wearing an article of clothing belonging to someone else.

As to water-finding proper, Mr. H—— said each person must find his own rates. His was, for every stride, say one yard, away from the spring while the pull on the wire was still felt, the spring was one foot below the surface.

Now for some of my husband's experiments, all of which I witnessed, unless I mention the reverse.

I was not present one day when he was over at a neighbour's with his wires. Suddenly, in the hall, the wire went down, at which the onlookers jeered, saying that there was a Hall below in the basement and certainly no water there. He insisted that there must be, and at last the butler stepped forward and said a case of soda-water had come in that morning and was standing below.

Neighbouring lairds and farmers used to ask my husband to go and find water or trace the land drains so as to discover where they were stopped up.

On one of our own farms a cottage not a mile from Glenlair stands on a small plateau, a hill behind, and ground abruptly descending past it. It had no water supply, and the wires said there was a spring within a yard or so of the door; so it was dug for. No sign at first, but in the end, right below rock, a beautiful spring was found. I have drunk the water, and better no one need wish.

At Schinznach, in Switzerland, our fellow guests in the hotel planned experiments. One was that on a table out of doors they laid various gold objects, such as watches, brooches, &c., and Major Wedderburn-Maxwell, with a gold ring on a finger, held the wire over them. It went down to each, and suddenly dipped to a clear space. Then one of the onlookers stooped down and picked up his gold watchchain, which he had surreptitiously flung under the table.

Another day my husband was blindfolded and led about the grounds. Suddenly a man held in front of him a tumbler of water. *Down* went the wires, and Major W.-H. exclaimed, "There's water here—I *know* there's water here," much to the amusement of the onlookers, who saw the point of the wire nearly dipping into the tumbler.

On we all went, I nearly at the tail of the procession. Someone said "They have got a hot-water bottle, haven't they?" I said I did not know, and that I was the last person to be told their plans. At last we came to a rough grass field, and I heard murmurs about a man with a spade. At one spot the wires indicated water, and then the man with the spade was ordered forward and dug up a sod, displaying the rubber hot-water bottle which had been planted there. This proves that rubber does not act as a non-conductor.

One favourite experiment was the following:—Major Wedderburn-Maxwell took one end of the wire, and anyone else—a non-dowser—took the other. Other persons present were asked to join in between, holding hands or in some way forming a chain, but with one open gap. Nothing happened. The wire remained immovable until the broken link was joined. Say there was a chain of five or six people, the gap between the third and fourth: if No. 3 just put even one finger on No. 4's shoulder, down went

the wire instantaneously to water. Those holding the wires had no idea when this contact would be made. That I can vouch for, as I was often the person to do it, and no one ever knew what moment I should choose.

This refutes the theory of a scientist (since dead), who wrote to my husband that it was his subconscious self, "which could see through the crust of the earth or a brick wall," which actuated the wire.

My husband's theory was that the mysterious power is a form of magnetism. The following seems to bear this out. A young gardener we had proved to possess the power of dowsing, and he, determined that the forked twig he was holding should not go down, held it so tightly that it broke.

My husband used brass, copper or galvanized wire in preference to twigs, as the latter are supposed not to act so well when not freshly cut.

He was a great deal exhausted after prolonged experiments.

MEDICAL EXPERIMENTS

By Lt.-Colonel A. B. CUNNINGHAM, C.B.E., D.S.O.

During the South African (Boer) War, a picture appeared in some papers of two workmen discussing the war with the words : —“ If I were Bobs——.”

It is generally considered an easy job to run the other man's show !

Not being a doctor, it may be considered that I am adopting this role, but as I have carried out practical medical experiments with success I can claim some qualification for the forming of ideas and opinions in connection with them, though my descriptions will only be in very general terms.

Progress in educating the public in the benefits and assistance that may be derived from dowsing has made but little progress, considering its history extends so far back. This is largely due to the fact that no satisfactory explanation of “ how it works ” is forthcoming, and, in consequence, dowsing is regarded as mysterious and uncanny, which it certainly is !

The form of activity best known to the public has been “ Water Divining,” which, even when successful, only influences small circles. In order to gain wider recognition I regard “ medical ” work as a most important step in its development, as I am certain from my own experience that every dowser, with very little practice and with no knowledge of medicine, can assist to reduce the ailments and discomforts to which bodies (human and animal) are unfortunately subjected.

Personally I can only work with a pendulum and use as a “ weight ” some twisted rubber as suggested by Capes, and for medical work the length of suspension is very short, say about 1 to 1½ inches. This instrument appears to me to be the most valuable, sensitive and “ intelligent ” (if such a term can be applied) apparatus that has so far been produced to help in unravelling by direct methods the adversities to which we are prone and the troubles and pain which arise therefrom.

Human cases that have been dealt with cover troubles in all parts of the body ; of these, perhaps the following may be considered as of major importance—diseased tissues (throat), gangrene (foot), internal growth, cancer (lip and hip). Two other cases required what I call “ cancer ” medicines ; I cannot say they were cancer cases, but the inference is strongly in that direction.

Owing to my ignorance of diseases and medicines and to the method of procedure being in process of evolution, it has been necessary to proceed slowly and bit by bit, following the “ instructions ” conveyed by the pendulum. First it was necessary to test what medicines were required and where ; having given or applied these medicines once or more times, again to test to see if they had finished their job and could be eliminated or still

had to be continued, and also what new medicines were wanted, and so on.

In a previous article concerning "Fruit Trees" (*B.S.D.J.*, 14, Dec., 1936) I pointed out that Nature, by means of the pendulum, could indicate what she wanted in the way of food and medicine, and suggested that this principle might be of service to the medical profession in dealing with human problems. It is on this principle that my medical experiments have been conducted, supplemented by the North-South influence mentioned in articles published subsequently.

The operator places himself on the south side of the patient, and with the left forefinger pointing at the patient adjusts the pendulum in his right hand until active gyration is shown. This setting requires to be done rather carefully; it may be better that the length of the pendulum be slightly on the short than on the long side.

One eye has to be kept watching the pendulum to observe whether it gyrates or oscillates while the forefinger of the left hand passes close to the patient from head to foot and also sideways. Any point which produces oscillations must be noted and re-tested as the "influence" is intermittent. If after making contact at this spot oscillation is persistent, a "bad" or "ill" spot has been located. With the forefinger of the left hand pointing at a healthy spot, see that the pendulum is gyrating and then put the forefinger on the "bad" spot and the gyrating pendulum over each medicine in turn. The gyration, with me, is always anti-clockwise, regardless of the sex of the patient. It is convenient to have a small portable table at your side on which the medicines can be put. As experience accumulates, you begin to know what medicines are likely to be wanted for that particular locality. When the gyrating pendulum continues to gyrate over a particular medicine this indicates that it is the medicine (or one of the medicines) that the "bad" spot requires; otherwise oscillation will be shown.

This process continues over the whole front of the patient. The patient is then turned round to face the North and the back of the body is tested in a similar manner.

When the list obtained from these front and back tests is tabulated it is almost certain to be rather a shock, but I am sure that anyone who tries out the method will readily appreciate what valuable assistance the method provides in ascertaining what parts of the body are out of order and also what is required to restore the "bad" spots to health.

The more I see results the more I marvel that the human machine is able to function as well as it does with innumerable unhealthy spots which occur in quite a number of cases. Those who have the call on the best attentions that the medical profession can provide are by no means in a perfect condition.

In spite of the many advances made in medical methods and knowledge there is much "circumferential" work done because the "centre" or root cause is at present not known.

The results of tests on known asthmatic cases show that while the painful symptoms may be suppressed according to the particular variety of this affliction, certain medicines that were wanted before treatment continue to be wanted after such treatment. These medicines are common to all these cases, and from this I infer that the basic cause of the trouble would be removed by their application. In a similar manner a dentist pulls out a tooth because neither he nor a doctor can cure the origin of the trouble (which is in the body), so that later on other teeth become affected. A direct means of solving such problems is provided through the pendulum and the readings obtained therewith.

It is always possible that in some case after having made use of perhaps twenty medicines (a not unusual number!) one "bad" spot still shows up as such. Even in such a case you have eliminated a lot of subsidiary and perhaps contributory causes, thus reducing the cause to one of much greater simplicity.

If readers have been sceptical on what has so far been described, my suggestion is that they try it out; that is the only way to satisfy themselves of the value and merit of the method. I started on myself and improved my circulation and cured myself of very violent headaches. When testing yourself, the pendulum must be on the south side of your body.

Such a step is particularly desirable, as whatever follows is apt to make "Black Magic" appear positively "white!"

Apart from the human or animal body itself, medical information can be obtained from photographs, handwriting, blood slides, hair, finger prints, feathers, &c.

Photographs

These are a most useful assistance, as they can be examined with greater care in comfort, quietness, more frequently and without having to worry the patient. They also permit you to deal with a patient at a considerable distance without ever seeing the individual.

What is required is a full-length picture (1) Front view and (2) back view on not too small a scale, say 3in. to 4in. long. The bigger the photograph the less chance there is of missing a "bad" spot through a "dead" period occurring. "Spots," as opposed to "areas" or "patches," frequently occur and may not be picked out.

The photograph is put on a table with the head to the North and the feet to the South. The operator, the pendulum and medicine must be south of the photograph and the pointer (about 4-5 inches of soft iron wire pointed at one end) held

vertically above the photograph. See that the "influence" is on (*i.e.*, that the pendulum is gyrating) before putting the pendulum over any medicine, and touch the hands together between each test.

There are two peculiarities about working over a photograph:

(a) If the pointer is held about three-quarters of an inch above any portion of the individual in the photograph, the medicines required (*i.e.*, gyrations shown over them) by that person can be obtained. A "head and shoulders" photograph will reveal medicines required for the stomach or the feet, &c. Most of these medicines will be for the front if a "front" view is under examination, but others may be for more deep-seated positions or for the back. A test of the "back" view may add to this list those required for the back.

(b) Suppose the pendulum has gyrated over a medicine F. The pointer is now put about one-eighth of an inch above the photograph and is moved about over the whole body while the pendulum oscillates over medicine F. At some point in the course of this search the pendulum will start gyrating over medicine F. This spot or area is where medicine F is required. In a "front" photograph you may find no locality for medicine F. This is because this medicine is wanted somewhere on the back of the patient.

You can locate "bad" spots by means of this close " $\frac{1}{8}$ " search. This is done without any medicine under the pendulum; the pendulum gyrates where healthy, and oscillates where unhealthy.

It is desirable to help the insulation of the left arm and hand by resting them on some rubber—a large piece of old inner tube is satisfactory—while holding the pointer over the photograph.

You may come across an occasional case where the medicine is not indicated in position (a) but only in position (b).

It does not appear to be necessary to be in possession of a recent photograph; a photograph seems to be effective for almost any length of time.

All this may be considered surprising, but what is amazing and incredible is that *readings will alter as the medicines are taken*. You can follow out what territory has been regained, what positions are still holding out, and in some cases where the fugitive toxins (as I fancy them to be) have taken up temporary new positions. It is as interesting as it sounds fantastic!

The proof that these readings from photographs are correct is when the deductions arrived at in this manner shortly before carrying out a personal test agree with the results obtained from such personal test.

The personal test may reveal a few more points for attention; this may be due to missing them in the photographic tests or their effect may be too weak to show up; this is not surprising

if the influence is reduced in anything like the ratio in size between the body and the photograph.

Over what distance such results can be obtained has not been determined. One case completed some time ago was about 100 miles distant by road. As this was a cancer case, I was somewhat anxious to know how matters were proceeding, and was considerably relieved when I found I could put a great reliance on results from a photograph, as the personal test confirmed my forecast.

A patient whom I had never seen and who was dealt with by means of photographs and lives 150 miles away says: "I am feeling very fit indeed." In addition to other troubles he suffered from violent headaches, a mass of stinking decayed matter in the nostrils and (from the medicines required) probably cancer on one lung.

Reproductions in newspapers, magazines, &c., appear to be just as effective as a true photograph. This is a valuable help, as you may see in an illustrated paper that somebody is suffering from some particular complaint, such as asthma, insomnia, &c. By recording as much information as to medicines required and the body locality as the photograph permits, a useful confirming guide is gradually built up which is of assistance should you have to handle such a complaint.

Photographs are most useful in connection with cattle, &c., as animals are difficult to test owing to restiveness.

Handwriting

In a manner similar to the description given in connection with photographs, a list of medicines required can be obtained from small pieces of handwriting, but "locality" required cannot be ascertained. Writing forms a useful check on the results obtained from photographs, as you may get some disagreements between the two lists which by re-testing can be eliminated. Handwriting for this purpose seems to be as effective in duration as that of photographs.

The writings from a person who can write with both hands make no difference in medical readings, neither does disguised writing.

I have not been able to obtain any good forgeries, so it is only a suggestion that medical readings might constitute an effective and supplementary check on a forgery. An original and a forgery should not react one to the other on an East-West line which is the "Like to Like" line. This would be the first test.

Blood Slides

One would expect blood slides also to be of assistance, but there are limitations. A solid "blob" of blood is effective for about three weeks, but a smeared or partly smeared slide will

lead you completely astray ; so much so that it may convert a black male into a white female and give medical readings wholly at variance with the real disease ! Having gone " right into it " on the first slides supplied to me by a doctor, I then tried the smeared blood slide of a white male and again got inverted results. In consequence, I regard slides as not sufficiently reliable for this rather delicate work.

Some skill is necessary in taking blood slides which are effective for dowsing purposes, and although slides from cows, &c., did not seem to be quite so misleading, they are considered to be unsatisfactory.

Hair

A tuft of hair, usually pulled from the back of a cow, &c., provides satisfactory readings, and its effectiveness may be about three weeks.

Hairs should lie longitudinally on the East-West line.

From tests on photographs reproduced in papers it is possible gradually to know where many of the medicines are likely to be wanted, but occasionally it is necessary to test an animal. This has been done by the operator standing in a neighbouring stall and on the south side of the animal and using a " searching rod." It is a difficult business to keep the rod from poking into an animal, some part of which is generally in motion. Watch where the rod is pointing and at the same time watch what the pendulum is doing over the medicine ; but it is the only thing that can be done where a medicine has to be applied and the area or locality is not known. Where a medicine can be swallowed Nature will convey it to its destination, but in this case you may remain in ignorance of what part of this body wanted this medicine. "Accumulating knowledge," assisted by "Hairs" appears to be a satisfactory method. A proof of efficiency is that there is a reduced mortality in calves, and those that are born have a more healthy appearance.

Fingerprints

But little work has been done with fingerprints. They may be of use where writing cannot be obtained, such as with children or illiterate natives. The imprint of the thumb must be perfectly clear, as any blurring will upset results. The imprint of the right thumb seemed to be preferable to that of the left. The longer axis of the fingerprint must be placed North and South.

Feathers

In the case of poultry, feathers are taken for testing. The duration of "effectiveness" for test purposes of all subsidiary methods other than photographs and writing is limited.

It is necessary now to make a digression.

In the course of testing photographs, writings, &c., a very extraordinary result emerged, namely, that the population of the world appears to be divided into two categories: (1) those that have an individual colour, and (2) those that have not this characteristic. Class (1) have a personal angle between West and North, and Class (2) one between South and West.

The two factors, "Colour" and "Angle," have a very clear gap of about 40 degrees between the two groups.

Class (1) may have one or two colours on an East-West line, but only one colour (and this one of the East-West colours) on a North-South line. I have only found one exception to the single colour at the South.

While it is correct to say (and to make an Irishism) that a "coloured" man has no "colour," this is by no means comprehensive for class (2), as will be seen from what does not appear in class (1).

The list of class (1) is not what would be expected and anyone who can throw light on what this division of the world into two groups indicates will, I hope, do so. To me it is a mystery.

Class (1), or the "North-West group," includes the whites of the British Empire, America (U.S.A.), France, Switzerland, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Poland, Turkey, Jews and gypsies. A few of these may be doubtful, as it has been difficult to give sufficient "samples."

For medical work on a photograph, writing, &c., of a class (1) patient it is necessary to make use of the patient's "South" colour. This does *not* apply when testing the patient's body. This "South" colour is obtained in a manner similar to that described under medicines; the various colours (violet, blue, green, yellow, red, grey, black and white) being substituted one by one for the medicines. When the personal colour has been so obtained a piece of cloth of this colour is placed on the pointer between the forefinger and thumb of the left hand; this combination is held over the photograph when testing for "bad" spots or for medicines.

It is advisable to keep the piece of coloured cloth for each patient and not use it on others who have the same colour. The cloth may get "tired" or faded, and should be renewed.

The normal procedure has been to obtain a photograph and some writing; two differing things are helpful and act as a check the one on the other, as you may pick up a medicine by means of the photograph which was missed when testing the writing and vice versa.

The photograph is placed to the North and the writing close below it to the South. A rubber pad is placed alongside to the left, on which the left hand can rest, the operator facing towards the North. The short pointer with the particular bit of coloured cloth is held between the left forefinger and thumb over the writing

in position (a). Medicines are placed one by one just south of the writing, and the pendulum in the right hand is held over each medicine in turn. Gyration over the medicine is "encouraged," but if the medicine is not "wanted" oscillation will be shown.

If medicine H is shown by gyration to be wanted, the two hands are touched together to get rid of any residual charge, and the pointer moved to position (a) above the photograph. Confirmation or otherwise is obtained as to medicine H being wanted. If confirmed, a close search (position (b)) over the photograph is then carried out to ascertain what place or places or area want this medicine.

It may be found that the whole body wants medicine H, in which case it is probably a medicine in connection with the blood circulatory system.

Having offered perhaps about seventy medicines you may find that ten (a comparatively healthy patient) or more are required. In bad cases the preliminary total has been over forty. You have been able to form a very good idea of where these medicines are required, and by comparison with the records of cases of known diseases already tested you may have formed also a good idea of the diseases affecting the patient.

This procedure is usually taken the day before the patient is available for a personal test. Slight changes may occur during this one-day interval, particularly if the patient has been taking medicines between the time of your test of the photograph and the personal test. Such changes are particularly noticeable when the patient is undergoing your own course of treatment, as the medicines taken have been "wanted" and have been doing their work.

Taking the medicines as confirmed from the subsidiary methods and from the personal test, a course of treatment can be laid down for say five days, on the assumption that the patient will reappear for test on the seventh day. In this period of five days many changes may take place, as some medicines have finished their work in one application. The interval of about one day (between five and seven) permits the blood to continue clearing up some of the debris and also gives you a chance to sort things out for the personal test the next day.

Proceeding in this manner, course by course, even a long list is gradually reduced in spite of it being necessary to add new medicines or use again medicines already on the list.

Eventually the patient reaches that condition when health has never been so good!

The procedure for people without a colour would be the same, but omitting the coloured cloth on the pointer.

Animals are also without a colour and have an angle in the South-West sector, so the procedure with them follows the same lines as for people without a colour.

At the beginning of this article, I suggested that pendulum dowers with a little practice and without great experience could benefit themselves, their families, relations, &c., without going into the more difficult part of the medical problem. There is no need for either the dower to become nervous at this prospect or for the prospective patient to become more so, as the medicines suggested for trial may be considered safe.

Calcium Sodium Lactate

At a rough guess, I would say that 75 per cent. of people require this. Doctors will agree that most people want lime, but I am told that the difficulty is that patients cannot absorb enough. I have found no difficulty in getting patients to the condition when the pendulum indicated that no more C.S.L. was required; it may be required again later on. It is natural that the blood cannot be put in good condition, fighting fettle and able to clear away unhealthy condition and the debris of battle unless it is kept purified.

De Witts Kidney Pills

To assist the kidneys it is necessary to take these pills at the same time as C.S.L. is taken. The blood is then kept continuously in good condition. I have only met one case in which the kidneys did not require assistance, and as this was a case of gangrene, I was considerably surprised.

These two medicines (C.S.L. and De Witts) will do much to improve the condition of any patient, and will also help to improve the circulation.

One or two C.S.L. by day and one or two De Witts at night over a period is sufficient; overloading is neither necessary nor desirable. A slow, steady progress that Nature can tackle should be the aim, and its duration will depend on the amount of debris to be cleared away.

Lime (ordinary agricultural)

Although Calcium is lime, the body requirements are not met by taking C.S.L. only. There is a spot, somewhere about the left kidney, which requires just a pinch of agricultural lime. To spread this powdered lime once on some food is usually sufficient.

Superphosphate 18 per cent. (agricultural)

As for lime. It will probably be found that a high percentage of patients require this very small amount of both lime and superphosphate.

Bone Meal (agricultural)

A pinch of this is wanted by a rather lesser percentage than in the case of lime and superphosphate. It is usually a require-

ment for the chest (in the centre and about the junction of the lowest ribs). This requirement is not met by Sanatogen, which, I believe, is composed of very finely powdered bones; perhaps in purification some special ingredient is lost.

Iodine

This may be wanted throughout the body or only in special localities and by a large number of people. It is required for rheumatism, swollen joints, bad teeth, diseased tissues, hard skin, &c. It may be that a deficiency of this iodine permits these troubles to arise. For taking internally, which is likely to be necessary to start with, five drops of "French" iodine in water daily is adequate. While this amount is well on the safe side it should be remembered that there is such a thing as "iodine poisoning." For external application ordinary liquid iodine, suitably diluted, can be used. Supposing the body has had enough iodine internally, it may be found that the joints of the fingers still want more. External application is then only necessary.

Glycerine of Thymol

This is a most useful and somewhat peculiar medicine, as it is continually called in as a sort of partner in repair work. Those that suffer from "Tennis elbow" will find this medicine, applied neat to the elbow, most useful. The period of "tenderness" which occurs during the first week or so passes off.

Salt (table)

An extremely dilute solution is required as a nasal douche and taken daily for trouble in the nostrils. The solution should be taken, with the head tilted back, and be ejected through the mouth. C.S.L. should be taken daily internally and the douche of salt solution be varied occasionally by a very dilute solution of glycerine of thymol. Extremely bad cases of stinking decayed matter at the back of the nostrils have, through these medicines, been relieved.

Bad cases of nostril trouble are often accompanied by maddening and violent headaches. Apply Germolene to the bad spot on the head, and take a tabloid of quinine.

Epsom Salt

A test may indicate that a patient requires Epsom Salt. There are occasions when this medicine must be taken internally as a purgative, but there seems a fair number of people to whom the taking of this salt is repulsive. Suppose the indication is that it is wanted in the small of the back; an external application of a solution may be found to be adequately effective.

All the above medicines, except De Witts Kidney Pills, may be required for cows, &c.

The description that has been given is a rough and elementary guide, but it is hoped sufficient has been said to enable tests and experiments to be started, and also from which an improved condition may result. It would be foolish to imagine that "cures" will result unless readings are pursued and experience gradually built up.

So far, I have found my requirements in what may be considered elementary substances, and only occasionally have the special medicines with fancy or "Pedigree" names of great length been "wanted." I have a few of these latter, and I increase my samples as opportunity offers. Although originally "wanted" on the first test this requirement vanished after the use of simpler medicines.

It has been found that quite a number of fruits are "wanted" for external application. "Eat more fruit" is no doubt a sound motto, but if a fruit is "wanted" its medical benefits may have to be obtained through external application. Some may be "wanted" but do not have to be applied, from which I infer they may have a confirmatory and indicative character for certain diseases. Cancer cases react to plums.

A matter of some interest arose out of one case which was successful in its particular medical aspect (incidentally the trouble was not curable by specialists), but it reached a stage of erratic demands, no progress and no finality. Eventually I came to the conclusion that some persistent form of interference must be taking place; this turned out to be correct as it was lead poisoning.

I have mentioned that the North-South line is the "wanted" line; to test what is "contained" has to be done on the East-West line, whether with the body, photographs or writing, &c. Testing the writing (West) showed gyration over lead (East). Testing the patient also gave this indication, and the parts affected were the stomach, heart and throat (probably also the left kidney). The source of the infection was traced to the water in a galvanised iron tank in which was collected "beautiful pure rain water" from a galvanised iron roof.

The water being so "pure" was being taken unboiled and unfiltered. The tank has soldering to make it water-tight. Rain or soft moor water can act on lead to form lead hydrate, and lead compounds are poisonous.

Having made this discovery, I now find this trouble occurs in quite a number of cases, especially on isolated farms that collect rain water. I have not met anyone who suspected this form of poisoning as existing, and still less as common in this area. If the water is boiled, the trouble is averted. The remedy is fortunately simple: the white of egg in milk at night, followed by a dose of Epsom salt next morning. I was told of this remedy; it was not obtained by dowsing. If tests indicate

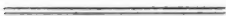
that this trouble is present, the remedy must be applied very early in the course; otherwise, unnecessary readings will be obtained.

Tests on photographs, &c., are best carried out between about 9.30 a.m. and 11.30 a.m.

My experiments have been carried out in a house which is not fitted for electricity, so I cannot say if readings would be effected by currents in the wiring.

There are times when a more careful examination of a particular spot, line or area is desired. Some amplification of the influence can be obtained by placing the photograph over a magnet shaped like $a U b$; the particular "spot" being between a and b , and a and b being on the West-East line.

This method with a magnet is now also being used with the hairs of animals, and with apparently better readings.



NOTES AND NEWS

By the kindness of Admiral and Mrs. Purefoy, the Summer Meeting this year was held at Shalstone Manor, a fine old house standing in beautiful surroundings between Buckingham and Brackley.

As a contrast to last year, the weather was all that could be desired, and early in the afternoon members and their friends had assembled to the number of 107.

Mr. Maby opened the proceedings with a remarkably lucid address on the somewhat intricate investigations which he and Mr. Franklin have carried out, as members of the Investigation Committee of the B.S.D., during the last few years.

The lecture was followed by a practical demonstration of water finding by Captain Trinder on the large stretch of lawn outside the house, where he located a stream at a depth of about 65 feet.

We were most hospitably entertained to tea inside the house, after which members took the opportunity of demonstrating their own methods and discussing their experiences.

A very pleasant afternoon passed all too quickly.

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In a letter to one of our members, Brigadier-General R. B. D. Blakeney, C.M.G., D.S.O., writes :—" When we were building the railway across the desert from Wadi Halfa to Abu Hamed in 1897 I happened to be temporarily in charge at Railhead. We were half-way across the 230 miles of desert and had instructions to test for water at the commencement of the valley which runs to the wadi from the summit. One afternoon I went to select a suitable site for boring on the projected line of the railway as shown by the survey pegs. Accompanying me was an Arab camelman of the Ababdeh tribe. Having explained to him what I intended to do, he said he would test the place, and he drew a circle with his finger in the sand, walked round it muttering some incantation or other, and made various queer marks on the sand at the four cardinal points. Then he walked round again, with his eyes shut, muttering again. Suddenly he looked up and said, ' Yes, you will find water here.' Boring was accordingly started, and a long time passed while a deep shaft was sunk. Finally, at a depth of 130 feet, water was found, and this was the site of the future No. 6 Station. It may be said to have saved the situation, as it was vitally important to get some reserve of water in the desert and relieve the trains of the dreadful dead weight of sixteen trucks of water behind the engine. Subsequently wells were sunk at various other places but without success.

" Perhaps you will remember that in 1916 there was a wickedly expensive and useless railway built out from near Minieh towards

the Baharia Oasis, from which the Senussi were raiding and threatening Middle Egypt. The only railway available consisted of 2ft. 6in. gauge lines, pulled up from the Delta Railways. The water problem soon became acute, and I remember going out on reconnaissance towards the enemies' zone with armoured cars. We got as far as the most terrible howling wilderness I have ever seen. It looked quite impossible that water could exist in such a place even if rain had ever fallen there. Nevertheless, on our way back, we saw, dumped in the desert, some water boring machinery, brought up by camel. The explanation was this. There was a lance-corporal in the New Zealanders who was a dowsing, and the engineer officer in charge of the forward section of the force had sufficient belief in this corporal's faculty not only to bring him specially up to the forward station of the block post chain but also, when he asserted that water could be found in this singularly unpromising place, to bring up the necessary machinery to where, after sinking to a considerable depth, his prediction was verified and tens of thousands of pounds were saved to the British public."

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Mr. F. E. Bramley (B.S.D.) writes :—" I did a rather unusual bit of dowsing for Captain M., who lives near here. He was having a lot of trouble with moles damaging his lawn. He had been trying without success to trap them and was thinking of getting a professional mole catcher to come. I had heard that to be successful the trap should be set in the main run, so I suggested that he should let me try to find the main run for him. I thought that if I used a handful of soil thrown up by the mole it would give me a radiation from where the mole had travelled underground. It acted very well as a sample, so I got them to peg out the direction as my rod dipped each time. The run proved to lead from an adjoining field belonging to a farmer, and I found where the end was in Captain M.'s lawn. On this main run I set the trap and caught the moles. No more damage occurred until recently. Then mole heaps appeared in another part of the lawn; this was about two-and-a-half months after the first lot of moles had been trapped out. I skinned and cured the hide of the first mole I caught in order to use it for a sample for future occasions. Using this, I found the main run much quicker, and again cleaned out the trouble-maker.

" Just about two months ago the Captain had some newly planted shrubs dying, as the ground was so waterlogged. He thought it was because a spring had broken out there. I could find no spring near the surface to cause the water to lie there, so I said the reason might be through a land-drain being blocked. I used a piece of land drain for a sample and traced out a land drain running under the shrubs. Digging on the line I pegged out, we found a line of the old-fashioned horseshoe land drains,

which had sunk down and become plugged up with clay and so caused the water to lie there. He replaced them with circular land drains and the flooding disappeared. I was successful twice last summer in locating lines of lost drains for farmers who had waterlogged lands."

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A life member, H.M.K., resident in Victoria, Australia, has sent us a cutting from the *Australasian* of March 25th, describing how the dowsing reactions can be produced by means of a scale-buoy:—"The scalebuoy is the trade-marked name given to a scientific instrument which has been devised and perfected by Mr. Abbott after many years of research. It consists of a quartz globe hermetically sealed, containing mercury and combinations of inert gases at less than atmospheric pressure. When agitated strongly the friction of the mercury on the quartz surface generates electrostatic charges of enormous voltage, but no amperage, which in turn produce radiation of energy. The energy possesses the property of changing certain of the physical characteristics of water, and of scale-forming salts present in the water. When agitated and held in proximity of a spouting jet of water the jet immediately collapses in the form of large globules of water. Similarly, when held near globules of water upon a glazed surface, such as glass or a glazed tile, the globules break down and the water evenly wets the surface. Scalebuoys have a practical application in the prevention of scale formation and certain forms of corrosion caused by oxidation. Scale formation as upon boiler tubes or radiator cores takes place because of the magnetic attraction between the scale-forming salts in the water and the metal of the container. By changing the magnetic attraction and thus altering the relation of positives and negatives the scale-buoy causes the disintegration of existing scale and corrosion, and prevents further formation. A physical change is brought about so that the positive and negative relations between matter are temporarily changed. Thus, if there is an intense attraction between two particles of scale-forming salt for each other or between a scale-forming particle and its container, and this attraction or balance is upset or broken, then the scale-forming propensities no longer exist. There are many practical applications of the scalebuoy in preventing scale formation in boilers or the accumulation of scale or deposit of mineral salts in water pipes."

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The same member writes:—"I have had until recently a neighbour who at one time made his living by working at dowsing on the principle of 'No Water—No Pay,' and this man tells me that he always collected his cheque. This man could also distinguish between gold, silver and copper when such metals were concealed in envelopes or handkerchiefs, using the rod. He

also told me that he could distinguish between fresh and salt water below ground, and was never proved wrong when boring for fresh water, because on that depended his cheque. Once a farmer employed him, and when only very salt water was indicated by the dowser, the farmer said, 'Well, if there is no fresh water, go ahead and I will pay for the salt water, as you tell me it is very salty.' The bore was put down, and very salty water produced, and the dowser collected his cheque. Some time afterwards the dowser discovered why the farmer accepted the salty water. The farmer did a bit of butchering as a side line, and what he could not dispose of fresh to his neighbours he put into a tub of the bore water and pickled it to a nicety, preserving it for weeks at a time. This shows 'how useful can be made the blows of adversity'—sometimes."

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We have been informed that after a sum of £449 had been spent in sinking a trial bore at Farthinghoe to obtain water for Middleton Cheney without water being found, Mr. W. J. Worrall (B.S.D.) was called in. On his advice a new well was made and a plentiful supply of water is being obtained.

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The *Northampton Independent* of April 28th contained a long article about Mrs. Rose Brazier, who has been very successful in tracing people.

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There was a long, illustrated article in *Reynolds News* of April 30th entitled "Have water diviners a sixth sense," and a further article about Major Pogson in the issue of May 21st.

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In a report of a meeting of the Southam R.D.C. in the *Rugby Observer* of May 12th it was stated that a water diviner had located a source of water for Southam and Long Itchington.

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The *Melton Mowbray Times* of May 12th contained a long article about Mr. F. R. Bailey, who, when he was chairman of the Waterworks Committee of the Melton U.D.C., discovered he had a gift for water divining and used his gift to great effect.

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A paragraph in the *Evening Standard* of May 13th on the German-Roumanian trade agreement stated that German diviners and geological experts were expected to arrive in Roumania to make a survey of the land for further oil wells.

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At the monthly meeting of the Horncastle U.D.C., reported in the *Lincolnshire Standard* of May 19th, it was discovered that Mr. Cragg had been a water diviner for thirty years. He offered to assist in any way he could in connection with the water supply required for the new Wildmore housing estate.

The *Herald and Express* of May 20th contains a picture of Mr. Arthur Crocker exercising his remarkable powers as a water diviner to assist the House Committee of the Torbay Hospital to locate a source of water which has been giving a great deal of trouble.

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The *People* and the *Sunday Mercury* of May 28th had short paragraphs about the finding of a boy's body in a canal near Nancy through the efforts of a diviner, Mr. Gabriel Weber.

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The *Western Daily Express* and *Bristol Mirror* of May 29th contained a paragraph about Mr. Frank Cooper, who, it is feared, has been lost at sea in the Bristol steamer *France*. It was he who accompanied one of the expeditions to Cocos Islands as a diviner of gold.

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On May 31st Irene Parker, aged seven, was drowned whilst boating with her brother, aged eleven, in Titford Lake, Langley. Dragging operations were carried out almost continuously until the body was recovered on June 3rd in a somewhat unusual manner.

Efforts to locate the body having failed, it was suggested to the police that the services of a water diviner should be sought.

Police-Constable Ainge (wrongly described as "Haines" in the *Daily Mail* and in the *Birmingham Post* of June 5th) was demonstrating with a newly cut hazel twig what a water diviner would do. He was walking along the bank when the twig twisted violently at a certain spot. This performance was repeated several times, with the same result. The drags were thrown in at the spot, and the body was recovered at the third attempt.

The Superintendent of Police at Langley has kindly informed us that Ainge had had no previous experience in using a dowsing rod.

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According to the *Kent and Sussex Courier* of June 2nd, Mr. W. Mullins, of Tubs Hill, Sevenoaks, visited the sources of water supply at Chelwood Gate, which it was proposed to use for the purpose of supplying the parish of Dane Hill with water. He reported that water-bearing strata existed below the site of the proposed pumping station at depths of approximately 80 and 150-200 feet with a minimum yield of 2,000 gallons per hour.

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As reported in articles in the *Daily Telegraph*, *Evening News* and *Daily Herald* of June 6th, Karl Seiler, a Swiss, is to stand trial for murder at Lugano, largely because a water diviner found the spot where the body of a girl lay at the bottom of the lake.

The *Western Times* of June 9th contained the account of a meeting of the St. Thomas R.D.C., at which a letter from the Exminster Parish Council was read stating that the water question was regarded as very urgent, and submitting that the scheme for that parish should be proceeded with in view of the fact that the water diviner consulted was confident that sufficient water could be obtained at Wrecombe valley.

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Two Worlds of June 9th contained an account of a lecture by Dr. Munro (B.S.D.) on dowsing, in which he referred to the mummification of bodies in a church at Bremen by radiation. There is a church in Dublin which has the same peculiarity.

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According to the *Yorkshire Herald* of June 10th, Mr. Robert Brotton, the Richmond water diviner, offered his services to the military authorities in connection with the search for the body of Pte. J. T. Macey, R.A.S.C., who was drowned in the Ouse near York. A spot was indicated by Mr. Brotton using a twig, but the body had not been recovered.

Mr. Brotton told a representative of the *Yorkshire Herald* that he had located seven bodies in two years.

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The *West Sussex County Times* of June 16th included an account of an address on water divining given by Mr. Noel Spong to Horsham Rotarians. Mr. Spong also spoke to the Hove Rotarians, as reported in the *Evening Argus* of April 27th.

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Captain W. H. Trinder gave a demonstration of dowsing at Conway Hall on June 9th, in aid of the London Homœopathic Hospital, at which about 200 people were present (*Daily Mail* of June 21st).

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Engineering of June 23rd contained a long article entitled "The Mystery of Dowsing," being an abridged version of an article in the *Glenfield Gazette* for May and June, the house journal of Messrs. Glenfield and Kennedy Ltd. The firm invites water engineers and others who have experience of successful water divining to send an account of their experiences.

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As recorded in the *Cornish and Devon Post* of July 1st, the water supplies at Bridestowe, North Lew, Belstone and Broadwoodkelly were discussed at a meeting of the Okehampton R.D.C. on June 24th. In connection with a water supply for the village of Bogtown, it was decided to engage a Sticklepath water diviner for a fee of £1, who had already been employed with excellent results at Broadwoodkelly.

The *Hampshire Observer* of July 8th recalls that when a supply of water was needed for the bowling green the Vicar of King's Somborne (the Rev. C. S. Chapman) showed his skill with the hazel fork by discovering a splendid head of water at only sixteen feet.

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The *Hereford Times* for July 12th reports that the Leominster Borough Council employed a Hereford water diviner, Mr. Chesterman, to indicate the position of springs, before proceeding with the erection of houses in the Out-Parish.

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It was stated in the *Hampshire Chronicle* of July 15th, under "Winchester Notes," that the water supply is becoming inadequate for the needs of the city. Ten acres of land are to be purchased, and it is suggested that the services of a water diviner be called in before undertaking trial bores; the estimated cost of each bore is £1,500.

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As reported in the *Hampshire Observer* of July 15th, a talk on water divining was given by the Rev. H. P. FitzGerald (B.S.D.) to the Women's Institute at Chandler's Ford at their June meeting.

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The *Star* of July 20th reported that a search for gold, said to have been hidden when German troops abandoned Péronne in the war, is being made by three men, including a water diviner. The results of two days' hard work are said to include the finding of a paving stone.

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A short paragraph in the *East Anglian Daily Times* of July 26th reports the funeral at Lawshall of Mr. John Moss the oldest inhabitant of the parish, who died at the age of 81. He was well known locally as a successful water diviner.

CORRESPONDENCE

Hazely, Tring, Herts.

25th July, 1939.

DEAR COLONEL BELL,

I have been hoping to see in the *Journal* a critical review of Lakhovsky's book, "The Secret of Life—Cosmic Rays and Radiations of Living Beings," now translated into English by Mark Clement and published among Heinemann's medical books.

Pending such a review, may I make a few remarks on one aspect of Lakhovsky's theory which is of special interest to me—the direction-sense in animals.

The theory, as readers of the *Journal* know, is the Dowser's view that every living being is capable of emitting and receiving radiations, those perceptible to human senses, such as light, heat, sound, radio, &c., even with instrumental help, being of very limited range compared with the infinite number of radiations of all wave-lengths and frequencies in existence.

The first chapter of the book is an attempt to account for the direction-sense in animals by the theory of radiations proceeding from the place to which the animal wishes to go for any reason, picked up by the animal and serving as a directional guide.

It is the first theory which will account for such well-known phenomena as the homing of pigeons, dogs, cats, horses and other animals, the migration of birds, the trek of the lemmings to the sea, of the young cuckoo from England to North Africa, of the eels from inland waters to the breeding-grounds in the deep seas and the finding of the newly-emerged female moth by the males of the same species from several miles' distance. No theories of sight, smell, or special (undefined) instinct have hitherto been able to account for these facts, but the theory of radiations, independent of distance, obstructions or interferences, would account for them all, and with further investigation will in all probability in no long time be accepted as the common-sense explanation. Lakhovsky does not claim to have worked out the methods by which such radiations may be given out or received, although in the case of homing pigeons he describes and illustrates an apparatus in the birds' ears which is capable of receiving electrical radiations. The theory receives striking confirmation by facts recorded as having occurred in Spain and Germany, of homing pigeons which have after their usual circling quests found their direction and started in a direct line for home, coming into the influence of a radio transmitting station, losing their direction, and being unable to find it again until either the transmission has ceased, or the birds have got sufficiently out of its influence in any direction.

An experiment to test the speed of a swallow's flight, usually estimated at about 100 miles an hour, is recorded in the *Daily*

Telegraph of the 24th of July, 1939, as having been made near Turin. A mother swallow was taken from her nest, marked, taken by car to a spot 79 miles away in a direct line, and released. The nest was watched, and the bird returned to her young in $43\frac{1}{2}$ minutes, at a pace of nearly 109 miles an hour. The experiment was not made in connection with the ray theory, but what other hypothesis can account for the immediate finding of the right direction and keeping rigidly to the course? How invaluable such a sense would be to our aviators, to find either the enemy or the home station!

It is much to be hoped that this theory of biological radiesthésie will be exhaustively investigated by our experts, and that their results will be given in the *Journal* or in special publications. Such inquiries would no doubt be directed to the nature and origin of the radiations emanating from the "home" or desired object--whether the pigeon picks up rays coming from the nest or loft with which the bird itself has been in contact, or from other pigeons left in the loft, or from parasites or microbes inhabiting it. The theory may perhaps also account for the tracing of human beings, alive or dead, by radiations between the body and articles which have been in contact with it, perceived through the medium of the rod or pendulum.

This application of the radiation theory to the direction-sense is only a small part of this astounding work, which goes on to deal with the nature and effects of cosmic rays and sun-spots, the radiations of the cells of vegetable and animal bodies, and their stimulation to healthy action by artificial means when attacked by disease. These practical applications of the theory have, as is usual, been appreciated and practised in other countries long before they are beginning to be noticed in England.

Yours sincerely,

ARTHUR MACDONALD.

REVIEW

GRUNDZÜGE DER FUNKGEOLOGIE.

By Dr.-Ing. VOLKER FRITSCH.

Dr. Fritsch is well known to dowsers as an engineer who has devoted much time and thought to the investigation of the possible connection between electrical vibrations and the dowsing phenomenon.* A short reference is made to this assumed connection in the course of this book; but only as a point in passing.

This small book of 121 pages is the 116th of the *Sammlung Vieweg*, which sets out to shed light on "Scientific and technical questions of the day" (*Tagesfragen aus den Gebieten der Naturwissenschaften und der Technik*). As the title explains, Dr. Fritsch sets out to give the outlines of the present state of knowledge in the electrical branch of geophysics. Although the book does not only deal with dowsing, yet the problems discussed will be of great interest to the dowser, both as showing the great difficulties that lie in the way of an accurate determination of any given phenomenon, and also as substantiating, to some extent, his theories as to the cause of his reactions. Dr. Fritsch shows, for instance, how an electrical field may be affected by faults, discontinuities and moisture.

The author points out that for more than three decades attempts have been made to connect radio physics and geology, and that it is a matter of history that success has been obtained in the determination of subterranean as well as exposed deposits by electrical wave methods. Because of the lack of a proper organisation to deal with the matter, however, the results have appeared in such a diversity of publications that the rudiments of this science remain almost unknown; and he has, therefore, endeavoured to give an outline of the results of investigation. He does not, of course, attempt to give a complete account of the phenomena connected with electrical discharge: this, as he says, is a matter for the larger handbooks. He wishes, however, to deal with such first principles as will lead to an understanding of the principal methods employed. His desire for shortness, as well as comprehensiveness, has only made it possible for him to give the very briefest outlines of the most important details. For instance, in his chapter on "Some important fundamental electrophysical considerations," he has had to be content with some 16 pages, of which a large space has been taken by diagrams and formulae. After this he covers a wide field; discussing geological conductors, to which he allots 11 pages, theory of transmission (8 pages), prospecting by radio (23 pages), wireless in mines (6 pages), other applications of "radio geology" (9 pages), and finally a long list of literature (11 pages).

To the serious student the list of literature will perhaps appeal as much as any other part of the book. Its compilation and arrangement has obviously been done with care, and it will enable students to develop the ideas which have been stimulated by the perusal of such a necessarily condensed narrative.

To dowzers, pages 91 to 93 are of special interest. In these pages, Dr. Fritsch refers to problems which border on radio electricity, geology and biology. Here he touches upon the so-called geopathogenic zones, and also refers to his own work on the connection between dowsing and electric ray phenomena. He also refers, on page 29, to the "earth rays which have been assumed as a result of certain biological action; but for which proof cannot as yet be produced. Reference may also be made to page 94, on which Dr. Fritsch states with regard to water "There are certain connections between the speed of the stream and conductivity." The dowser may be interested in this point, because of the part borne by conductors in the dispersal of electrical energy.

C.S.T.

* Vid. *B.S.D.* II, 12, pp. 209-11, III, 17, pp. 25-9, and III, 22, pp. 277-9.



SOME BOOKS ON DOWSING AND HUMAN RADIATION

- The Divining Rod*, by Sir William Barrett and Theodore Besterman (out of print).
- Water Divining*, by Theodore Besterman; Methuen, 7/6.
- Water Diviners and their Methods*, by H. Mager (translation): Bell, 16/-.
- The Modern Dowser*, by Le Vicomte Henry de France (translation): 2nd Edition, Bell, 4/6.
- The Art of Water Finding*, by M. E. Pogson: obtainable from the President, B.S.D., post free, 1/8.
- Local Variations in a Penetrating Radiation and their Connection with Water Divining*, by H. M. Budgett: obtainable from the President, B.S.D., -/6.
- The Human Atmosphere (the Aura)*, by W. J. Kilner: Kegan Paul.
- The Origin and Properties of the Human Aura*, by Oscar Bagnall: Kegan Paul.
- Les Sourciers et leurs Procédés*, by H. Mager.
- Traité complet des secrets de la Baguette et de la Pendule des Sourciers*, by Frère Padey, 65 fr.
- Le Sourcier Moderne*, by Henry de France, 5th Edition, 10 fr.
- Comment j'opère*, by Abbé Mermet, 4th and enlarged edition, 25 fr.
- La Radiesthésie* (explaining Abbé Bouly's method), by M. A. Capron, 15 fr.
- Comment devenir Sourcier*, by Armand Viré, 18 fr.
- Tu Seras Sourcier*, by Emile Christophe, 20 fr.
- Manuel théorique et pratique de Radiesthésie*, by René Lacroix-à-l'Henri: Henri Dangles, 38 rue de Moscou, Paris (8^e), 20 fr.
- La Radio-Tellurie*, by M. Larvaron and Dr. J. Regnault: Maison Deyrolle, 46 rue du Bac, Paris, 18 fr.
- Essai sur les Rayonnements de l'Homme et des Êtres vivants*, by C. Voillaume.
- Cours de Radiesthésie*, by Henri Lemonnier: Maison de la Radiesthésie, 16 rue Saint-Roch, Paris.
- La Vérité sur la Radiesthésie*, by Paul Serres: Dunod, Paris.
- Le Pendule Magique*, by Madame de Mersseman; Maison de la Radiesthésie, Paris, 15 fr.
- Electricité Magnétisme Radiesthésie*, by Comte de Marsay: Maison de la Radiesthésie, Paris, 12 fr.
- Radiesthésie Physique*, by Pierre Béasse.
- Investigación de aguas subterráneas*, by Bartolomé Darder Pericás.
- Handbuch der Wünschelrute*, by Carl Graf von Klinckowstroem and Rudolf Freiherr von Maltzahn.
- Die Wünschelrute*, by Hans Falkinger.
- Beiträge zur Physik der Wünschelrutenfrage*, by Ing. Volker Fritsch and Franz Jelinek; Jos. C. Huber, RM 4.